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BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY ANTHEM.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
The People have triumphed—the People are free!
Sing, for the chains of the tyrant are broken—
Bank bullies, bank minions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vauntings! the People have spoken!
And acceptors and tyrants are sunk in the wave!
Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

Praise sing to liberty!—praise to the Lord!
Our cause it hath conquered, without purse or sword;
Our weapon is the franchise—not fraud or base treason—
Let Federalists resort to their "coon skins" and lies—
Their "cabins" and "cider"—insulting to reason—
The people condemn it—the people despise.
Praise sing to Liberty, &c.

Shout the glad tidings! exultingly sing!
The People have triumphed—the People will reign!
Freemen! the word runs story be telling,
How faction and falsehood have sought your defeat—
How despots—doomed spirits—in dark deeds exulting,
Would fain have enslaved you, by fraud and deceit.
Shout the glad tidings, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel, o'er land and o'er sea;
The People have triumphed—the People are free;
Toll how the torments you will have defied—
The franchise of Freemen, how basely abused—
How Pennington's "broad seals," with false oaths provided,
Your power have discarded—your rights have refused.
Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

COMMENTARY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"Unchanged" Democrats.

Mr. Editor,—Some persons there are in the world, who have, in times past, acted with the Democratic party, who are now zealous supporters of the whig alliance, federal party, but yet, they say they have not changed. I have supposed this pretension to be without foundation, but recently I have come across a conversation which took place on the sixth day of August A. D. 1831, (the day the Whigs met in Convention, at Augusta, to nominate a candidate for Governor,) and which was written down at the time, between two persons, one of whom now calls himself an unchanged Democrat, which seems rather to favor the idea that there has been no change. The conversation was, as follows:

Unchanged Democrat. "Some think that Mr. Sprague will be nominated to day, but I do not believe he will. I believe Mr. King will be nominated."

Farmer. "I have understood that Mr. Sprague will probably be nominated if the whigs think they have strength enough of their own to elect him, but if they think they shall want a little Smith help, they will nominate Mr. King. But I believe no honest democrat will vote for him."

U. D. "Why not?"

F. "Because he has changed his political principles. He is now a firm supporter of the United States Bank." U. D. "It is a mistake, he is not a supporter of the present, but of a new Bank. Mr. King has not changed so much within two years as Gen. Jackson has. Jackson said in 1832, that the money was safe in the vaults of the Bank, and no person ever knew the Bank was corrupt till Jackson found it out after his re-election. It is said by some that the question is, Bank or no Bank, but there is no such thing. What can Government do without a Bank. There was no United States Bank from 1811 to 1816, and in that time the Government lost five millions of Dollars. I believe the only way to prevent a re-election of the present, is to propose a new Bank, and let it come into operation before the old charter expires. Gen. Jackson's veto message was well sustained every where, in Boston as well as in other places; but his last act of removing the deposits will be a means of breaking up the Jackson party."

F. "I know there has been a change in many places against the Administration since this act, but I believe, when the people are enlightened upon this subject, they will be satisfied the President has pursued a proper course."

U. D. "Well you will see. His whole dependence for election and reelection was on the Southern and Western States, but now they are all coming in against him. (Softly) Now don't mention what I have said, for if the party get hold of it, they will blow me sky high."

This is the conversation alluded to, but we pursue a little farther. In 1837 this same person was a candidate for Representative. He was accused by some of being a Bank man, and of holding principles different from those whom he would represent. This he utterly denied to his Democratic friends—said he was not a Bank man—he was with the democratic party in every leading measure. He was elected, not however, without the unanimous support of the whig party. The leaders of that party then came out and said that they knew for whom they were voting—they knew the political sentiments of this Representative—he was just the man they wanted; so that, notwithstanding all the pretensions of these unchanged Democrats to Democracy, they were with the whig party in sentiment in 1831 and 1837, and although in 1838 they may have voted for the whig candidate for Governor &c., &c., they have not changed their political sentiments. And although in 1839 they may have voted for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Wm. H. Harrison, and in 1840 they may vote for Harrison, in opposition to Van Buren, they have not changed. They not only assert that they have not changed, but that Van Buren and the whole Democratic party have changed and left them. But let us inquire into facts—In almost every succeeding year since 1830, some few, who had formerly acted with the democratic party, have come out in opposition to that party, united with the whig or federal party and declared that they had not changed, but the democratic party had changed. Is it true that the democratic party has changed six or eight

Oxford Democrat

Volume 8.

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Number 4.

Consistency.

Mr. Editor,—I perceive there is a handbill in circulation put forth for the express purpose of supporting, what the getters up of that handbill must have thought it to be—a sinking cause. That handbill never would have been published—never would have seen light had not the friends of Mr. Littlefield suspected they were in the condition of a "drowning man." "Sink or swim, die or live, survive or perish"—the sentiment expressed by a great man on a momentous and memorable occasion, is the sentiment which finds its unassisted way to the conscience of every man at the sight of such a pathetic handbill. For myself, I do not like discord, and would not, under any circumstances, lend my aid to support it; but when I see such appeals put forth to my fellow citizens of Oxford County as are found in the communication signed "An Old Democrat," I consider myself bound by all the ties of honor to give them a passing notice—to the end that truth may overtake and baffle falsehood.

"An Old Democrat" in speaking of the Convention held on Paris Hill Aug. 12th, says:—"No new rule of action was adopted and no ancient landmark was demolished." It is said there is none so blind as those that won't see. It is the will—the stubborn will of this "Old Democrat" that prevents him from perceiving that there was any new rule of action adopted at that Convention. Is it not a new thing that Fryeburg Academy Grant should be allowed representation in a District Convention? Is it not a new thing that when a classed town returns two Delegates for the one that has a majority of all the Democratic vote in town to be turned out of the Convention? Is it not a new mode of action—a new landmark—for a minority to rule? For be it understood that a majority Delegate was turned out of the Convention, and his place filled by a minority Delegate. Is it not a new thing for a Chairman to be called on three times in succession to put a motion to a Convention, and never notice it? Is it not a new thing to turn a Representative to Congress out of office when he has held the office but two years and eight months and discharged the duties of the office faithfully? If these are not new modes of action and new landmarks in politics then Millers doctrine, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

And now we come to the conclusion, that, if they have not changed, they must acknowledge they were hypocrites and deceivers while they acted with the democratic party.

A FRIEND TO SINCERITY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The present is, in every sense, a grand era in the history of our country. Never were such efforts put forth; never such herculean tasks performed, as at present, by the opposition, in view of the results near at hand, pending on either the maintenance of correct, just, and wise, and we believe, pure principles, or the domination of the opposite. To be informed of the secret workings of those who are extending the dire influences of panic, incorrect information, and the ever-to-be-deprecated principles of pure, unadulterated Federalism, as it ever was and ever will be, however specious the name it may assume, the friends of Democracy have only to cast about them, and observe the unmanly, the vile, and the odious measures in operation to vilify every upright Democrat—to garble their every sentiment of patriotism—to bring into contempt and derision, their every act; in fine, to make void every thing emanating from the present Administration and its supporters, by the basest falsehoods and most artful deception. No artifice is too mean for them to take up, in order to carry out their unhallowed purposes. The cry goes forth from them: "We stoop to conquer?" And what do they not stoop to, in order to the accomplishment of their designs? Why, they make strong, direct, and flattering appeals to the passions of the people, and not to their understandings. They hold up, with audacity, the ten thousand lies, fabricated by those who hold many honors from State and National franchises. They basely charge home upon the Executive extravagant expenditures, which they themselves favored, and saddled upon this Administration. They send from one end of the Union to the other, those notorious humbugs which ever have tended, and ever will, to dupe the unsuspecting, and stagger the wavering. They assume names and characters periodically, as best suit their wants; and to reap the climax, hold up a person for whom they demand the suffrages of a free people, without declaring, or allowing him to declare, his present views on subjects which are vitally concerned with the best interests of that people, whose servant he professes to be, on terms of his own choice!

Faithless! will you be deceived? Already the opposition are at work where you least think of it. They are fast to throw around you false appearances, from the soothing influences of which you may not awake till the die is cast, and—your Governor is lost! On the Presidential question, you meet them manfully, where you can find them. But they avoid you on the question of the chief magistrate of our State. They keep you quiet, only to mislead. The day is nigh—is at hand—when a call unprecedented will wake every corner and winding of the hills and dales of Democratic Maine. FREEMEN! will you not respond to the call in due season? Will you not stay the tide of Federalism on the 14th of SEPTEMBER? Will you not show to the "Whigs," "Harrison Democrats," "Log Cabin men,"—one and all, your strength—your resolute strength! Be not deceived! The affected stillness on this point, is only to keep you quiet and from the ballot box. Sound the tocsin of alarm, ye Democrats, firm-hearted and true! Call out every man to his duty, and honor yourselves and the measures you support.

Respectability.

Mr. Editor,—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the shabby nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he so respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned, for what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he resemble Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable, for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories. We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours,

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This saga "Old Democrat" goes on to say, "Rewards of merit are in the hands of the people to be freely bestowed—but not wrung from them." Just so we conceived it; and because the friends of Mr. Littlefield have *wringing* a reward of merit from a Convention, they are determined to wring a corroboration of it from the people. We predict that certain aristocratic, disappointed office seekers will find it more difficult to wring an election out of the people than they did to wring a nomination out of a Convention. We shall see.

He goes on, "If, who obtains an elective office against the unbiased wishes of his constituency, is guilty of a fraud upon the freedom of elections, and reaches his official station by trampling upon the ruins of the only safe barrier between liberty and slavery." This sentiment is true, and worthy a better connexion. If the "Old Democrat" had been on the right side of the question it would have been applicable to the case. As it is, it is out of joint, rude, and misshapen; and must excite ridicule and contempt when it is thought of in connexion with the Cumberland would-be-Representative to Congress. What a contrast is here presented between the sentiment and the action! between the natural dictate and the conduct!

He continues: "Those who would recklessly sacrifice the principles, peace, and strength of the party for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement should be marked as disorganizers and aristocrats." We would ask who has "recklessly sacrificed" the peace and strength of the party? We say such men as are not willing to abide by common usage—such men as have goned a few friends to desperation in their own support—and rode night and day to make bargains and cheat constituents. Such men as these we mark as reckless—for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement! Look around you fellow citizens, and you will behold what you never saw before—men flying from one part of the County to the other! At one time you behold a disappointed Sheriff with his care worn visage on his widening way to Bridgton—a little farther on and you behold the disappointed Doctor with eye brow knitted on the same journey of consolation, and a little farther on you behold the would-be Rep. to Congress of the East, making rapid strides towards the borders of Cumberland. Then behold from another quarter the "Cock of the Conventional walk," as he is aptly called, with sharp features, made sharper by desperation—distributing his handbills to all around when he can afford to adopt the Federal posture and "stoop to conquer." Would you not call these things reckless, and call things by their right names, too. "Old Democrat," if you are not too old or too young to feel, you ought to feel ashamed to call opposition to such manœuvring as this, "reckless." Even Federalism is put to the blush and made to hide her brazen face. "Aristocrats" we are called for opposing this irregular and unfair nomination; but we'll wear the name and make it honorable compared with that of our opponents. "Aristocrats," forsooth, when we have heard some of the strongest of those pretended Democrats speak contemptuously of the present State Government and its administration. Aristocrats,

indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote. This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like Democrats, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people. And we also trust that if "Old Democrats" (not old Tories), write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.
Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an early attention was given to his claims; and in order to carry out this sagacious conception, runners were sent into all parts of the eastern section. "Prince is the man," was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, come into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cats-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an important and sacred character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were cast for him at the Convention. This is beyond dispute. Now we ask in truth and candor, what was the object of Prince and his condutors in getting delegates? Did he expect to be nominated? No! He could not have been such a day dreamer—such a visionary. Did he expect that those delegates would continue to vote for him after the first ballot, like "good men and true"? No! For if he had, they would have better known their duty, and better sustained their pretended favorite. Did he know that these delegates would give their votes for either of the other candidates after the first ballot? Yes: Or else he would, like a man of decision, accused all his delegates except one, of being false to his trust, and treasonable to his friend. All these delegates, except one, gave their votes for Littlefield after the first ballot. Who but a maniac and insane, would not know that this was the effect of previous arrangement? Mortifying as it must, and would be to every man of sense and honor—to receive so respectable a number as eight votes in a convention on the first ballot, and be left with but one on the second, under the then existing circumstances, we should not expect to find any man except Job Prince, who would swallow such a dose without a sigh or complaint. (Ah, yes we should if there had been a previous arrangement to that effect, but not otherwise.) Here is the picture. Job Prince has eight votes at the Convention for Representative to Congress. Now he says to himself, if my friends will only do their duty and continue to vote for me, while the other candidates are a tie, I may reasonably hope to be nominated. They will stick to me I know, for they are trusty honorable men. I really think I may indulge myself in the sweet anticipations of being member of Congress, and sitting in them great easy chairs. How splendid! How magnificent! A second ballot was had and he finds he has but one fast friend, and what would now be the natural feeling of his heart? Would you not expect to find him disappointed, mortified, chagrined, and standing agliss at such treachery? Yes; but behold him. There he stands laughing; just as if all his expectations had been met, and all his wishes gratified. We should have thought he would exhibit the appearance and echoed the sentiment of one of Shakespeare's characters:

"Here I, and sorrow sit."

But not so; the following sentiment is better adapted to the case: "Well I'll put it on, and I will dissemble myself in't; and I would I were the first, that ever dissembled in such a gown." This is the course which has been pursued by two individuals in different sections of the District, to turn out the present incumbent. Such a course is unheard of in this District. All unitedly say the present incumbent has done well—that he merits the approbation of "good and faithful servants," and why this rage by a few aristocratic Democrats to turn him out. No man has ever been sent to Congress for a less term than four years, if he lived and done well, except Mr. Holland, and his friends have ever felt as if he had not his due. Some members from this District have gone during two and a half, some

during three and three a half Congresses—equal to six and a half years. But because some greedy office-seeker who never could be elected by the people of his own town to be a Representative of the State Legislature, or elevated to scarcely any station by the popular voice—a man who lives out of the County and may, (and probably will) be out of the District after this winter—because such a man wishes for this office the people of Oxford County must be bullied and cheated out of their favorite present incumbent. Although he has held the office but about two years, and can hold it but about six months longer.

People of Oxford County! we in candor appeal to you to see this matter right! Do you not all feel as if a change was unnecessary, un-called for, unexampled in the history of the District? Do you not all feel your pride wounded when a reasonable design is formed by a citizen of your County, with another out of the County, to palm upon you a man out of your County, and one too, who has no sympathy or fellow feeling for you; and at the same time displace one who has ever served you faithfully, without pride or ostentation—without dishonesty or dissimulation? You say, perhaps regular nominations are binding on you, and you must follow them. So will every honest Democrat say. But this nomination is not binding because it is irregular and unfair. It is our duty, therefore, not to support it, and we ought to glory in the deed—glory, because there is energy, decision, courage and honor enough in the county of Oxford to prevent the consummation of so foul a plot against one of her respected and faithful sons.

FELLOW CITIZENS! let the name of VIRGIL D. PARRIS be found on your ballot! and by so doing, rebuke the dishonest efforts of pride and ambition. Stand by regular nominations if fairly made, if unfairly, reject them as encroachments on the liberties of the people, and fraud upon your natural and political rights.

HONESTUS.

An honest appeal to the people of Oxford.

Our lamented Cilley—one of the noblest sons of Maine—and one, too, who possessed all the kindly feelings of the human heart, in an eminent degree—one who was at all times, and on all occasions, honest, upright and just—and one, too, who loved his country like a true patriot, and served his State with the integrity of a martyr—once opposed what was called a regular nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that officer to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years. But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris, on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usages of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. Here the great argument which Cilley made use of to warrant his determination to oppose the nomination was founded on the fact that Smith had not held the office the usual term of time; i. e. as long as had been the usage of the Democratic party; viz: three years. Cilley was not the only man who thought Smith was wronged and unjustly used. For he soon found, to his gratification, that many of the ablest politicians of that time thought of the subject as he did; and not only thought, but acted. But we lament to say they acted in vain. The argument which Cilley used in support of Smith we now would use in favor of Parris. We conceive the two cases, so far as usage is concerned, to be precisely similar. It is injustice of which we complain; and for justice and common usage that we would plead. And if the sagacious Cilley could see wrong in such a course as was pursued by the majority in that State Convention we would take pride in following the "footsteps" of such an "illustrious predecessor." We would say, then, that we oppose the present Conventional nomination, not only because he has unjustly received the nomination, but also because the present incumbent—a faithful officer—a fact conceded by all parties—is most unceremoniously turned out of office against common usage—against justice and reason—and against the just expectations of himself and friends. And that, too, without the least shadow of complaint, against his conduct, preferred by either friends or enemies.

Who, then, shall signalise himself in this opposition? Yeomen of Oxford, will you not come forward to the rescue? Will not you be among the first to render justice to an injured fellow citizen—one who has ever felt a deep interest in your prosperity and happiness—and one, too, who has felt and toiled for your integrity and honor, both at home and abroad? Will you see him thrust aside, as by mercenary hands, and his place filled by a stranger—and one who cannot, from his very temperament, have any kindred feeling for you? Think of the conduct of the brave and noble hearted Cilley before you submit to such temptation. Spirit with contempt the idea—the base and false idea—that the Convention held on the 12th inst., was a fair one. Give the few care-worn and emaciated, aristocratic and haggard, unprincipled and demagogical electioneers—who got up and put in nomination a man who has been fifteen times before the people and received but one election—twelve times as Representative from his own town, when he was defeated and a Federalist elected, and at the same time a Democratic majority in town of about one hundred, and three times as Senator—a rebuke which shall reach home to their hearts, and carry dismay and consternation to the souls of such political schemes. Go where you may, throughout Oxford Congressional District, and ascertain who are the boldest supporters of the nominee. You will find they are those who call themselves the *respectability*. Those who say the *respectable* are going for the

POETRY.

From the Portland Transcript.

THE PRICELESS GEM.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

There is a gem above all worth—
Whose value none may tell—
So beautiful its glow on earth,
So potent is its spell.

It shines in heav'n, the choicest there
Of all its lovely gems—
The adorning of angelic life—
Their glorious diadems!

And thence to earth its lustre beams—
Is thus exotic here—
Yet no less prized the treasure seems,
For all its ray reveals.

It clothes the suppliant soiled and rent
In garb of snowy white,
As though some pitying angel lent
Her own fair robe of light.

It throws o'er all the rugged way
Of dark, tempestuous life,
A heaven-attempted, lovely ray,
Calming each culture strife.

'Tis virtue! Oh that thou mayst e'er,
As gracefully as now,
This heavenly jewel fondly wear,
A signet on thy brow!

It robes thee in celestial light,
And o'er the hearts of men
Imparts a way of boundless might
Thou mayst 'not wield in vain.

O keep it there! and let it not
With worldly dross be hid;
Where'er thy home—what'er thy lot,
'Twill constant glory shed!

Portland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of the Revolution.

In the winter of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessities of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, as guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these through the woods, extending as far as Frankfort, were stationed the picket guards—thus rendering it, in a manner, impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley Forge, suffering from cold, hunger, and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feasting, their nights in halls, riots and dissipation; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extermination. A poor woman with six small children, whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent application for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living that six brothers by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active; a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds in a way peculiar to themselves; and they always succeeded making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow-case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely babes. She had passed the picket guards at Frankfort, and was just entering a wood a little this side, when a tall, stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the characters of her husband's hand writing. After a pause he said,

"Your husband is well, madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article amongst us—I mean among them; but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker."

So saying he handed her a purse of money—

"My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish," seeing she was about to refuse it.

"You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly, how do you know that which seems so impossible and how did you know me who never—"

"Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American Commander has that in his head which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but hark—"

So saying he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the spot where he stood.

With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already hopes sprung into her heart, already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word halt—struck terror to her soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel!

"Your pass woman."

"I have none, sir, my children—"

"Damn the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your King—let them starve—this flour is mine—off woman and die with your babes."

A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed—humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with a seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour.

"Fool, idiot," exclaimed the guard, "who are you; see yonder guard-house? if you interfere here, you shall soon be its inmate."

"May be so, sir—but won't you give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer; recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag and recollect—"

"Hell and fury, sirrah; why bid me recollect? you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy."

"You won't give this poor woman her flour?"

"No."

"Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall," with a powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground.

"Run, madam, run, see, the guard-house is alive, seize your flour, pass Vine street and you are safe."

'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The report of the pistol immediately alarmed a whole line of guards; the unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that was through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket he started like a deer pursued by hounds.

"Shoot him down—down with him," was echoed from one line to another. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the meantime, flew like lightning, the main guard was left behind; but the whole platoon line would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was always ready there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, his boat taken possession of, and himself hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers—one sprang from behind a tree, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"Tis useless to prevaricate, rebel, you are now our prisoner, and your boat which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession."

"Son of a slave—slave to a King how dare you address a freeman—surrender yourself—a Doale never surrendered himself to any man, far less to a blinded paltrone—away or you die," and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun; but himself was levelled to his native dust: the ball of Doale's pistol had been swifter than his own. His cause was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankfort pickets, and on the left the city of Philadelphia filled with British troops.

One, and only way presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in; a shout succeeded it, and ere he reached half the distance twenty armed boats were in swift pursuit. His noble horse dashed through the Delaware, his master spurred him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down and when he reached the Jersey shore he found himself immediately opposite the old slip at Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol and with a steady and determined aim, fired at the first boat—a man fell over the side, and sank to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood.

The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by the disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means to be censured—personal danger appeared to be no part of their character—plunder, but only from the British seemed their sole aim, with an ambition, however futile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another time they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

Commissioners' Notice.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of September next; on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October next; on Wednesday, the fifth day of December next; at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brien, in said Fryeburg, from ten o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN
3w2

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THOMAS W. O'BRIEN
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DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN
3w2

Paris Hill High School.

Mr. A. F. Drinkwater, a recent graduate of Waterville College, is expected to commence a High School in this Village on Monday the 31st inst. Instructions will be given in the various branches of English study, and in the Languages usually taught in such schools. Inquire of S. NORRIS, and Dea. J. B. THAYER. Paris, Aug. 21, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, would represent to your honors that the road now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to the South line of Letter B. in said County of Oxford, is unsafe and out of repair. We would request your honors that you would assess a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES F. BRAGG Jr. & 9 others.
June 8, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, 22—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1840—

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of this Petition, and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be held at Paris, aforesaid on the last Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.
3w2

NOTICE.
I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELMINA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.
Dixfield, August 7, 1840.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LANGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCK-
SKINS, SATINETTES, ETC. ETC.
Also, a large & carefully selected
assortment of CALICOES,
COPPER PLATES,
and
GOLD CAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Pig'd & plain Satins, Gro de Swis & Gro de Ind silk for dresses, Sarapes, Sateens, and Florence Silks, Bombazines, Pig'd satin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandannas, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'd Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selvins,
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and
Bishops Lawns.

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached—
Ticking and Drilling, Corded Jeans for summer wear,
Ducks, Fading and Canvas, Suspenders Elastic and
Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking
Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS,
GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with
other articles too numerous to particularize, all which will
be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Traps kept constantly on hand. The
Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all
who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do
well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.
South Paris April 24, 1840.

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June
last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two
hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each,
and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the
twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1833, payable to
the subscriber or order, in one, two, and three years
from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Sim-
mons, and are the same notes subscribed in a mortgage
deed of the above date, given by the above named Noah and
Lot, to the subscriber, containing the face and description
of the farm on which John Molton now lives and
owns his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of
Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an
endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d,
1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the ex-
clusive property of the subscriber, and whoever will re-
turn said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for
their trouble.

OTIS COMANT.
East Dixfield, July 15, 1840.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY
will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th
day of August next, under the care of the former In-
structor, Mr. OZIAS MILLER, of whose labors and
attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous
to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 31, 1840.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of
probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to re-
ceive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alvan
Howard, late of Watford, deceased, whose estate is repre-
sented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed
by law, and that we will attend to that service in and prove
their claims; and that we will be in session for the purpose
of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the
twelfth day of September next, at the dwelling house of
John Houghton, in said Watford, from ten o'clock,
P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN HUGHTON,
CALVIN WHITCOMB, } Comrs.
Watford, July 18, 1840.

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean
Fleece

WOOL,
and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon,
at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street,
PORTLAND, BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

PORTLAND, June 12, 1840.

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon,
at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street,
PORTLAND, BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

PORTLAND, June 12, 1840.

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State
of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood
than at any other time of life; the human species, how-
ever, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of
this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of
humors having become mixed with the circulation of the blood,
either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which
produces shivering, fever, heaviness, weakness, and pains all
over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its nat-
ural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first pe-
riod.

The blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearances
of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to
the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to
throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (miliary pimples) in more
or less quantity according to the previous health or weakness
condition of the body. After these pimples come out and fall into
scabs, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into
scabs. This is the third period.

The Small Pox is a deadly or mild, according to the malignity
of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient;
if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is
infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect
health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by
the preceding corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to
resist the disease, and in this case the result must, therefore,
be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed;
for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the
blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to
form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or County, the
sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation,
the better; and should any of the above symptoms present
themselves just take the BRANDRETH'S PILLS every twelve hours,
never more than from the Small Pox, and the object in view as to
the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to
health will be the same. At the second period, and while the
fever continues, even if the various eruptions take place, the
pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations
daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will
also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstruc-
tions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes
its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or
strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from
danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of
acid in the internal organs, the purgation must be repeated
by thus evacuating the corruptive germs of the humors which
produce heat in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the
eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient
cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different in-
conveniences which are so often the consequences of this dis-
ease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood so one
would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common
cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either—
people would be too wise then, they would know that all the
diseases would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without dan-
ger by simply evacuating the blood, and thus purifying the blood
until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this prac-
tice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness
might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect,
is it only your duty to yourself and your dear children to re-
flect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vac-
cination be decided upon, let it only be put in a healthy state
previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not
think much is gained by vaccination, however, let the advice
above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation
or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be re-
sorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist
professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under no circumstances
is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established
agents have INvariably an AGGRAVED Certificate, signed
"B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve
months elapse it no longer remains the genuineness of the med-
icine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully
examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed
based on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its
giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to
go by the above directions there is but little danger but they
will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies
from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19
THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BEN-
JAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNI-
VERSAL PILLS,
Or of DR. JOHN O. LANGLEY,
Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furn-
ish with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid decep-
tion.

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
New Paris—Ebenzer Drake,
Duckfield—O. C. Holmer.
Rumford—O. C. Holmer.
—O. C. Graham.

Dixfield—J. N. & C. Stanley,
Judy-Joel Paine.
Rich—J. K. Kimball.
Lewiston—J. C. Kimball.
Lewiston—J. C. Kimball.
Lewiston—J. C. Kimball.

Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Harford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Loring & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Johann Goodnow.
Lewiston—James Walker.

Watford—Noyes & Noble.
S. R. H. Gery.
Sedden—Benjamin Gery.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jesse H. Butterfield.

Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durall.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
211 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,
copy 27

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the Court, on
Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHARES
and one LAMB, marked with a planting crop on the
under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left
The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges,
and take them away.

EBEN. THAYER.
Paris, July 4, 1840.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring
or trusting Dr. Young Walker, a pauper, at the
expense of the town of Watford, as suitable provisions
have been made for his support.

JOHN BROWN, } Overseers
JOHN C. GERRY, }
ELI LONGLEY, } the Poor.
Watford, August 6, 1840.

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence
on the second Wednesday of September next, and
continue for eleven weeks under the care and in-
struction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bow-
doin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 30, 1840.

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;—one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY ANTHEM.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
The People have triumphed—the People are free!
Sing, for the chains of the tyrant are broken—
Bank bullies, bank minions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their ravings! the People have spoken,
And scepters and tyrants are sunk in the wave!
Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

Praise sing to liberty!—praise to the Lord!
Our cause it hath conquered, without purse or sword;
Our weapon is the franchise—not fraud or base treason—
Let Federal's resort to their "coon skins" and lies—
Their "cabins" and "elder"—insulting to reason—
The people condemn it—the people despise.
Praise sing to Liberty, &c.

Shout the glad tidings! exultingly sing!
The People have triumphed—the People will reign!
Freedom! the world's story is telling,
How faction and falsehood have sought your defeat—
How despots—doomed spirits—in dark deeds excelling,
Would fain have enslaved you, by fraud and deceit.
Shout the glad tidings, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel, o'er land and o'er sea;
The People have triumphed—the People are free;
Tell how the forces you will have defied—
The franchise of Freedom, how basely abused—
How Pennington's "broad seals," with false oaths provided,
Your power have discarded—your rights have refused.
Sound the loud timbrel, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"Unchanged" Democrats.

Mr. Editor.—Some persons there are in the world, who have, in times past, acted with the Democratic party, who are now zealous supporters of the whig alliance, Federal party, but yet, they say they have not changed. I have supposed this pretension to be without foundation, but recently I have come across a conversation, which took place on the sixth day of August A. D. 1834, (the day the Whigs met in Convention, at Augusta, to nominate a candidate for Governor,) and which was written down at the time, between two persons, one of whom now calls himself an unchanged Democrat, which seems rather to favor the idea that there has been no change. The conversation was, as follows:

Unchanged Democrat. "Some think that Mr Sprague will be nominated to day, but I do not believe he will. I believe Mr King will be nominated."

Fanner. "I have understood that Mr. Sprague will probably be nominated if the whigs think they have strength enough of their own to elect him, but if they think they shall want a little Smith help, they will nominate Mr. King. But I believe no honest democrat will vote for him."

U. D. "Why not?"

F. "Because he has changed his political principles. He is now a firm supporter of the United States Bank." U. D. "It is a mistake, he is not a supporter of the present, but of a new Bank. Mr King has not changed so much within two years as Gen. Jackson has, Jackson said in 1832, that the money was safe in the vaults of the Bank, and no person ever knew the Bank was corrupt till Jackson found it out after his re-election. It is said by some that the question is, Bank or no Bank, but there is no such thing. What can Government do without a Bank. There was no United States Bank from 1811 to 1816, and in that time the Government lost five millions of Dollars. I believe the only way to prevent a recharter of the present, is to propose a new Bank, and let it come into operation before the old charter expires. Gen. Jackson's veto message was well sustained every where, in Boston as well as in other places; but his last act of removing the deposits will be a means of breaking up the Jackson party."

F. "I know there has been a change in many places against the Administration since this act, but I believe, when the people are enlightened upon this subject, they will be satisfied the President has pursued a proper course."

U. D. "Well you will see. His whole dependence for election and reelection was from the Southern and Western States, but now they are all coming in against him. (Softly) Now don't mention what I have said, for if the party get hold of it, they will blow me sky high."

This is the conversation alluded to, but we pursue a little farther. In 1837 this same person was a candidate for Representative. He was accused by some of being a Bank man, and of holding principles different from those whom he would represent. This he utterly denied to his Democratic friends—said he was not a Bank man—he was with the democratic party in every leading measure. He was elected, not however, without the unanimous support of the whig party. The leaders of that party then came out and said that they knew for whom they were voting—they knew the political sentiments of this Representative—he was just the man they wanted; so that, notwithstanding all the pretensions of these unchanged Democrats to Democracy, they were with the whig party in sentiment in 1834 and 1837, and although in 1838 they may have voted for the whig candidates for Governor &c. &c., they have not changed their political sentiments. And although in 1836 they may have voted for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Wm. H. Harrison, and in 1840 they may vote for Harrison, in opposition to Van Buren, they have not changed. They not only assert, that they have not changed, but that Van Buren and the whole Democratic party have changed and left them. But let us inquire into facts—In almost every succeeding year since 1830, some few, who had formerly acted with the democratic party, have come out in opposition to that party, united with the whig or federal party and declared that they had not changed, but the democratic party had changed. Is it true that the democratic party has changed six or eight

Oxford Democrat

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Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 8, 1840.

Number 4.

Consistency.

Mr. Editor.—I perceive there is a handbill in circulation put forth for the express purpose of supporting, what the getters up of that handbill must have thought it to be—a sinking cause. That handbill never would have been published—never would have seen light had not the friends of Mr. Littlefield suspected they were in the condition of a "drowning man." "Sink or swim, die or live, survive or perish"—the sentiment expressed by a great man on a momentous and memorable occasion, is the sentiment which finds its unassisted way to the conscience of every man at the sight of such a pathetic handbill. For myself, I do not like discord, and would not, under any circumstances, lend my aid to support it; but when I see such appeals put forth to my fellow citizens of Oxford County as are found in the communication signed "An old Democrat" I consider myself bound by all the ties of honor to give them a passing notice—to the end that truth may overtake and baffle falsehood.

"An Old Democrat," in speaking of the Convention held on Paris Hill Aug. 12th, says:—"No new rule of action was adopted and no ancient landmark was demolished." It is said there is none so blind as those that won't see. It is the will—the stubborn will of this "Old Democrat" that prevents him from perceiving that there was any new rule of action adopted at that Convention. Is it not a new thing that Fryburg Academy Grant should be allowed representation in a District Convention? Is it not a new thing that when a classed town returns two Delegates for the one that has a majority of all the Democratic vote in town to be turned out of the Convention? Is it not a new mode of action—a new landmark—for a minority to rule? For be it understood that a majority Delegate was turned out of the Convention, and his place filled by a minority Delegate. Is it not a new thing in succession to put a motion to a Convention, and never notice it? Is it not a new thing to turn a Representative to Congress out of office when he has held the office but two years and eight months and discharged the duties of the office faithfully? If these are not new modes of action and new landmarks in politics then Millers doctrine, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

And now we come to the conclusion, that, if they have not changed, they must acknowledge they were hypocrites and deceivers while they acted with the democratic party.

A FRIEND TO SINCERITY.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The present is, in every sense, a grand era in the history of our country. Never were such efforts put forth; never such herculean tasks performed, as at present, by the opposition, in view of the results near at hand, pending on either the maintenance of correct, just, and wise, and, we believe, pure principles, or the domination of the opposite. To be informed of the secret workings of those who are extending the dire influence of panic, incorrect information, and the ever-to-be deprecated principles of pure, unadulterated Federalism, as it ever was and ever will be, however specious the mask it may assume, the friends of Democracy have only to cast about them, and observe the unmanly, the vile, and the odious measures in operation to vilify every upright Democrat—to garble their every sentiment of patriotism—to bring into contempt and derision, their every act; in fine, to make void every thing emanating from the present Administration and its supporters, by the basest falsehoods and most artful deception. No artifice is too mean for them to take up, in order to carry out their unhallowed purposes. The cry goes forth from them: "We stoop to conquer!" And what do they not stoop to, in order to the accomplishment of their designs? Why, they make strong, direct, and flattering appeals to the passions of the people, and not to their understandings. They hold up, with audacity, the ten thousand lies, fabricated by those who hold many honors from State and National franchises. They basely charge home upon the Executive extravagant expenditures, which they themselves favored, and added upon this Administration. They send from one end of the Union to the other, those notorious humbugs which ever have tended, and ever will, to dupe the unsuspecting, and stagger the wavering. They assume names and characters periodically, as best suit their wants; and to cap the climax, hold up a person for whom they demand the suffrages of a free people, without declaring, or allowing him to declare, his present views on subjects which are vitally concerned with the best interests of that people, whose servant he professes to be, on terms of his own choice!

FREEMEN! will you be deceived? Already the opposition are at work where you least think of it. They are fair to throw around you false appearances, from the soothing influences of which you may not awake till the die is cast, and your Governor is lost! On the Presidential question, you meet them manfully, where you can find them. But they avoid you on the question of the chief magistrate of our State. They keep you quiet, only to mislead. The day is high—is at hand—when a call unprecedented will wake every corner and winding of the hills and dales of DEMOCRATIC MAINE. FREEMEN! will you not respond to the call in due season? Will you not stay the tide of Federalism on the 14th of SEPTEMBER! Will you not show to the "Whigs,"—"Harrison Democrats,"—"Log Cabin men,"—one and all, your strength—"your whole strength! Be not deceived! The affected stillness on this point, is only to keep you quiet and from the ballot box. Sound the tocsin of alarm, ye Democrats, firm-hearted and true! Call out every man to his duty, and honor yourselves and the measures you support.

Respectability.

Mr. Editor.—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the sham nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he so respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned. For what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he resemble Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories. We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours,

indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote. This would be aristocracy with a vengeance. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession correspond, like Democrats, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appeal to your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peacefully the decision of the people. And we also trust that if "old Democrats" (not old Tories) write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Two Parties in the Field.

It is now known to the people of Oxford Congressional District, that there are two Candidates in the field to represent them in Congress. This event has been brought about by the unscrupulous, and unheard of, course of electioneering practised by the friends of Prince and Littlefield. In the western part of the District, a few political speculators conceived the idea, that Prince might command a few votes in his section, in case an early attention was given to his claims; and in order to carry out this sagacious conception, runners were sent into all parts of the eastern section. "Prince is the man," was the cry from all quarters. Even the large fleshy man from an adjoining County, came into the eastern section, and favored the idea of making this Prince a cats-paw to dig out Treasury acorns. It is suspected that this Cumberland gentleman attended meeting in that part of the District, for he was discovered on his way home very late Sunday night; consequently, his business in that quarter must have been of an important and sacred character. However this may have been, the fact is certain, that by dint of clamoring and management, Prince obtained a few votes, and they were cast for him at the Convention. This is beyond dispute. Now we ask in truth and candor, what was the object of Prince and his coadjutors in getting delegates? Did he expect to be nominated? No! He could not have been such a day dreamer—such a visionary. Did he expect that those delegates would continue to vote for him after the first ballot, like "good men and true"? No! For if he had, they would have better known their duty, and better sustained their pretended favorite. Did he know that these delegates would give their votes for either of the other candidates after the first ballot?—Yes: Or else he would, like a man of decision, accused all his delegates except one, of being false to his trust, and reasonable to his friend. All these delegates, except one, gave their votes for Littlefield after the first ballot. Who but a maniac and insane, would not know that this was the effect of previous arrangement? Mortifying as it must, and would be to every man of sense and honor—to receive so respectable a number as eight votes in a convention on the first ballot, and be left with but one on the second, under the then existing circumstances, we should not expect to find any man except Job Prince, who would swallow such a dose without a sigh or complaint. (Ah, yes we should if there had been a previous arrangement to that effect, but not otherwise.) Here is the picture. Job Prince has eight votes at the Convention for Representative to Congress. Now he says to himself, if my friends will only do their duty and continue to vote for me, while the other candidates are a tie, I may reasonably hope to be nominated. They will stick to me I know, for they are trusty honorable men. I really think I may indulge myself in the sweet anticipations of being member of Congress, and sitting in them great easy chairs. How splendid! How magnificent! A second ballot was had and he finds he has but one fast friend, and what would now be the natural feeling of his heart? Would you not expect to find him disappointed, mortified, chagrined, and standing agast at such treachery? Yes; but behold him. There he stands, laughing; just as if all his expectations had been met, and all his wishes gratified. We should have thought he would exhibit the appearance and echoed the sentiment of one of Shakespeare's characters:

"Here I, and sorrow sit."

But not so; the following sentiment is better adapted to the case:

"Well I'll put it on, and I will dissemble myself in't; and I would I were the first, that ever dissembled in such a gown."

This is the course which has been pursued by two individuals in different sections of the District, to turn out the present incumbent. Such a course is unheard of in this District. All untidily say the present incumbent has done well—that he merits the approbation of "good and faithful servant," and why this rage by a few aristocratic Democrats to turn him out. No man has ever been sent to Congress for a less term than four years, if he lived and done well, except Mr. Holland, and his friends have ever felt as if he had not his due. Some members from this District have gone during two and a half, some

during three and three a half Congresses—equal to six and a half years. But because some greedy office-seeker who never could be elected by the people of his own town to be a Representative of the State Legislature, or elevated to scarcely any station by the popular voice—a man who lives out of the County and may, (and probably will) be out of the District after this winter—because such a man wishes for this office the people of Oxford County must be bullied and cheated out of their favorite present incumbent. Although he has held the office but about two years, and can hold it but about six months longer.

People of Oxford County! we in candor appeal to you to see this matter right! Do you not all feel as if a change was unnecessary, uncalled for, unexampled in the history of the District? Do you not all feel your pride wounded when a reasonable design is formed by a citizen of your County, with another out of the County, to palm upon you a man out of your County, and one too, who has no sympathy or fellow feeling for you; and at the same time displace one who has ever served you faithfully, without pride or ostentation—without dishonesty or dissimulation? You say, perhaps regular nominations are binding on you; and you must follow them. So will every honest Democrat say. But this nomination is not binding because it was irregular and unfair. It is our duty, therefore, not to support it, and we ought to glory in the deed—glory, because there is energy, decision, courage and honor enough in the county of Oxford to prevent the consummation of so foul a plot against one of her respected and faithful sons.

FELLOW CITIZENS! let the name of VIRGIL D. PARRIS be found on your ballot! and by so doing, rebuke the dishonest efforts of pride and ambition. Stand by regular nominations if fairly made, if unfairly, reject them as encroachments on the liberties of the people, and fraud upon your natural and political rights.

HONESTUS.

An honest appeal to the people of Oxford.

Our lamented Cilley—one of the noblest sons of Maine—and one, too, who possessed all the kindly feelings of the human heart, in an eminent degree—one who was at all times, and on all occasions, honest, upright and just—and one, too, who loved his country like a true patriot, and served his State with the integrity of a martyr—once opposed what was called a regular nomination. It was the time when Governor Dunlap was first nominated to succeed Governor Smith. Governor Smith had then held the gubernatorial office but two years, yet it was customary for that officer to receive three elections; and of course to remain in office three years. But Governor Smith was turned out of the office, as Cilley thought, one year too soon. This was effected by a packed Convention, similar to the one held at Paris; on the 12th inst. Cilley could not endure the idea that such a faithful officer should receive such flagrant injustice at the hands of the people, or at the dicta of a Convention. He therefore rose in the Convention and stated, that he considered the Convention were doing injustice to Mr. Smith—were violating the usage of the Democratic party—were censuring the conduct of an upright and good man—and were, at the same time, injuring the dignity of the gubernatorial office. Consequently he could not, in conscience, and should not, support the nomination. Here the great argument which Cilley made use of to warrant his determination to oppose the nomination was founded on the fact that Smith had not held the office the usual term of time; i. e. as long as had been the usage of the Democratic party; viz: three years. Cilley was not the only man who thought Smith was wronged and unjustly used. For he soon found, to his gratification, that many of the ablest politicians of that time thought of the subject as he did; and not only thought, but acted. But we lament to say they acted in vain. The argument which Cilley used in support of Smith we now would use in favor of Parris. We conceive the two cases, so far as usage is concerned, to be precisely similar. It is injustice of which we complain; and for justice and common usage that we would plead. And if the sagacious Cilley could see wrong in such a course as was pursued by the majority in that State Convention we would take pride in following the "footsteps" of such an "illustrious predecessor." We would say, then, that we oppose the present Convention nomination, not only because he has unjustly received the nomination, but also because the present incumbent—a faithful officer—a fact conceded by all parties—is most unceremoniously turned out of office against common usage—against justice and reason—and against the just expectations of himself and friends. And that, too, without the least shadow of complaint, against his conduct, preferred by either friends or enemies.

Who, then, shall signalise himself in this opposition? Yeomen of Oxford, will you not come forward to the rescue? Will not you be among the first to render justice to an injured fellow citizen—one who has ever felt a deep interest in your prosperity and happiness—and one, too, who has felt and toiled for your integrity and honor, both at home and abroad? Will you see him thrust aside, as by mercenary hands, and his place filled by a stranger—and one who cannot, from his very temperament, have any kindred feeling for you? Think of the conduct of the brave and noble hearted Cilley before you submit to such temptation. Spurn with contempt the idea—the base and false idea—that the Convention held on the 12th inst., was a fair one.—Give the few care-worn and emaciated, aristocratic and haggard, unprincipled and demagogical electioneers—who got up and put in nomination a man who has been fifteen times before the people and received but one election—twelve times as Representative from his own town, when he was defeated and a Federalist elected, and at the same time a Democratic majority in town of about one hundred, and three times as Senator—a rebuke which shall reach home to their hearts, and carry dismay and consternation to the souls of such political schemes. Go where you may, throughout Oxford Congressional District, and ascertain who are the boisterous supporters of the nominee. You will find they are those who call themselves the respectable.—Those who say the respectable are going for the

ation! Honesty and
ests of respectability,
oadcloth, such as *Sherry's*
And taking this as a testi-
lar if we could not find as much
ity among the friends of

ing those of
Cumberland. Especially would
at be singular, in such a case, when the
Cumberland had passed from East to West
and from West to East, through Oxford County, and
suddenly touched, and warmed, and changed the
spirits & inclination of Sheriffs and others, whose
fickle natures could not with stand its power.

Fellow citizens of Oxford County! we can
truly say that justice, honor, reason, and Dem-
cratic usage are on our side. While we fight
under such a banner still we got not a honorable
supporters of our cause—*respectable yeomen and*
mechanics, and all classes, *rayed in our favor?*
That this may be the case, we firmly believe and
most ardently hope. Think not, for a moment,
that our cause is a new one—unexampled in his-
tory—but keep in view the efforts of an illustri-
ous Valley to do the same kind of justice to Gov.
Smith, under precisely similar circumstances, as
those under which we now attempt to do justice
to the Hon. V. D. Parris.

August, 1840.

Regular Nominations.

Mr. Editor.—The friends of this Cumberland
candidate for Representative to Congress, say, almost
universally, that they support the nominee of the late
singular convention, because he was regularly nomi-
nated. This is the reason given by all who render
him their feeble support. This reason, under ordi-
nary circumstances, would be sufficient to command all
the Democratic votes in Oxford County. For, in the
first place, we ordinarily expect that the candidate
held up will be a man of good moral character, of
strict honesty, and uprightness of purpose. And in
the second place, we ordinarily expect that delegates
will vote for that candidate for whom his constituents
instructed him to vote; or will be left to act accord-
ing to his own free agency. And lastly, we ordinari-
ly expect that there will be no bargains or appearance
of bargains between sectional candidates or delegates
to unite, previous to convention, in the support of any
particular sectional candidate without the knowledge
of their constituents. It is probable (if not proved)
to the satisfaction of all candid minds that some, if
not all, of these extraordinary circumstances exist,
and have taken place. We consider it proved beyond
dispute, that one delegate, at least, did not obey the
will of his constituents, but voted directly in opposi-
tion to their expressed will. It is also proved that a
delegate, representing the majority of the town of
Newry, was rejected at the convention, and his place
supplied by an individual who represented a minority.
This could not have been done, had it not been for
concert of action between the sectional delegates,—
those for Prince and Littlefield. These things we
consider beyond dispute, and show, at least, some
unfairness, and consequently something extraordi-
nary.

That there was bargaining is not so certain; but a
great amount of circumstantial evidence concurs in
proving this to have been the case. For, in the first
place, it is an error to suppose, for a moment, that all
those towns which supported the extreme eastern can-
didate, would naturally, on the second ballot, have
left their favorite, and voted, to the second, the extreme
western candidate! It is impossible, in the nature of
things, and altogether improbable, that such should
have been the case, from the knowledge we have of
those places. Therefore, we must come to the con-
clusion, without further examination of circumstances,
that there are strong appearances to favor the idea of
a bargain between the two extreme candidates. This
appearance may not amount to certainty in the minds
of all; but it must feel more or less the weight of
such a conclusion. Some will say, it is matter of no
importance, if there was bargaining,—if the people
who sent delegates for Prince, are satisfied with the
bargain, no one ought to complain. But we doubt
if the people will consent to such sale. We think
they need but know it, or even suspect it, to success-
fully resist it.

Therefore we have every reason to believe that
there was unfairness used at, and before, the Con-
vention; and consequently the result follows, as a matter
of course and effect, that the doings of the Convention
are irregular, and not binding. For this reason, Dem-
ocrats need not consider that they are bolting from
the regular nomination in voting for Mr. Parris; but
simply consider, by so doing, that they are resisting
an irregularly constituted, and badly managed, con-
vention. And as there was no vote taken at the con-
vention to support what almost every candid mind con-
sidered to be an irregular and unheard of nomination,
every one may conscientiously vote for whom he
pleases, as if the convention had never been.

A SUPPORTER OF REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Pledges! Pledges!!

Mr. Editor.—Pledges are the order of the day.—
Scarcely can you find a friend of the Cumberland Can-
didate, but he will tell you, that the Democrats have
been previously pledged to support him. We ask when
these pledges were made. We are told that they were
made at the time Carter was elected. This we deny.—
No such Pledges were ever made. We are then told
that they were made at the time Parris was first elected.
This we also deny. For no Democrat of common sense
would ever make such a pledge; and if he had been so
weak at any time as to have made such a one, his sober
judgment would compel him to abandon it, especially
when he should look forward and view its dangerous
consequences. So we are not bound by any pledges to
support this Candidate; because he has been before the
people so many times; and been so many times defeated;
and because, likewise, there could not be reasonable
hopes entertained of his elections without such pledges.
Away with such preposterous arguments, let me say to
Cumberland friends, and support him on account of his
inherent merits and unbounded popularity. Where then
are your reasons for giving him your support? For
merit!

"Oh no, we never mention —"

For his fulfilling his pledge, not to meddle with the
Office of Secretary of the Senate the winter that our
lamented Carter filled that Office? "Oh tell it not in
Gath." Pledges were not binding in those days of "Auld
Lang Syne." They were but "promises to the ear while
they were unscrupulously broken to the hope." When
such arguments as Pledges are used to bolster up a nom-
inee the fact is at once recognized that his friends do
not believe he was regularly nominated; for heretofore
if you told the people of Oxford, a candidate was regu-
larly nominated, he was sure of his election; but now
it is doubtful.

New Democracy.

"Mr. Landlord, you ought to make a separation at
meals, and let the stage drivers sit by themselves, and
gentlemen by themselves." This was the language of a
democratic candidate on a certain occasion. Do you

call this Democracy? This is its substance: "I am
a sheep, separate the goats from me." "I am better than
they; and we cannot by nature mix." As was said
on another and greater occasion, Democracy: "Beware
of the prophets that come to you in sheep's clothing, but
inwardly they are as ravenous wolves."

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT. A FABRICATION.

Mr. Editor.—The person who furnished
the publishers of the "Spirit of '40" with the
following vote, purporting to have been unanim-
ously adopted at the Oxford Congressional Con-
gressional Convention, recently holden on Paris
Hill, is requested, through your columns, to
correct the error in the next "Spirit of '40."
The vote is in the following words:

"Voted, unanimously, to use all fair and
honorable means to secure the election of Na-
thaniel S. Littlefield as member of Congress,"
&c.

No comments need be made, nor any rea-
sons given why this request is inserted. The
gentleman who furnished the proceedings of
that Convention to the publishers of the "Spirit
'40" will recognize at once the injustice done by
such an error (to say the least), and will make
a prompt effort to place the matter right before
the public.

Respectfully yours,
STUDIO.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF
OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Democrats of Rumford and
vicinity, was holden at Rumford on the 31st of
August, for the purpose of investigating the mea-
sures pursued by the friends of N. S. Littlefield,
to bring him before the people as a candidate to
represent this District in the 27th Congress.—
After a full discussion of the subject, and a fair
hearing of both parties, it was unanimously de-
cided by that meeting, that the nomination made
by the Convention held at Paris, on the 12th ult.,
was, for good and substantial reasons, irregular
and void, and that no precedent can be found to
make it obligatory upon the Democracy of this
Congressional District. It was also there decided
that the Hon. V. D. Parris is the only candi-
date fairly before the Democratic party as a
Representative to the 27th Congress, as it is evi-
dent that he is the choice of a great majority of
the party.

It now becomes the duty of the undersigned,
who were appointed a committee to address you
on this subject, to spread before you the reasons
which led them to the above conclusion. We do
not deem it necessary, at this time, to men-
tion in detail all the facts which were disclosed
at the meeting, as nearly all of them have been
published in the Oxford Democrat, and as a very
able and clear exhibition of them was given in
the address published by the committee chosen
by the Democratic meeting holden at Buckfield
on the 22d of August last.

The undersigned would say generally, without
fear of contradiction, that when the Hon. V. D.
Parris was last chosen to represent this District
in Congress, he was chosen agreeably to the
wishes of nearly the whole Democratic party;
and that consequently the Democracy of this
Congressional District had no reason to suspect
that any opposition would be raised to his re-
election, unless his political course had been
such as to incur their disapprobation; but no
pretence of this kind is attempted to be shown.
It is admitted by all—yes, even by those cunning
and selfish office seekers and mercenary politi-
cians, who, as it is now ascertained, have spent
the whole past spring and summer in endeavor-
ing, by art and insidious management, to defeat
Mr. Parris' re-election,—that he has been an able
and faithful servant of the people,—that he has
always set his face towards the haven of their
prosperity, let the wind blow which way it would.
We say, the people had no reason to suspect op-
position to Mr. Parris.

Let us now inquire, how and by whom was the
ball of opposition started and kept in motion.—
Was it by the people? No! The people were
perfectly satisfied with Mr. Parris. They never
thought of exchanging him for another, until he
had served them the usual term of time. The
fact is, this ball of opposition and strife was start-
ed by the combined efforts of two distinguished
and respected individuals, who, however, on this
occasion, were seized with such a strong desire
for the honor and profit of going to Congress, as
to over balance their better judgments; for how
can it be otherwise accounted for, that those in-
dividuals should attempt to oust an acknowl-
edged faithful servant of the people from office, be-
fore he had served the usual term of time. It
must be manifest to the most superficial observer,
that at the time Mr. Prince and Mr. Littlefield
united their forces to defeat the nomination of
Mr. Parris, the confidence of the Democratic
party remained unshaken in him, and that his
popularity was even greater than it was at his
last election. Was it not, we enquire, uncalled
for and unjust, that, under these circumstances,
the two individuals above mentioned, should step
forward and, by uniting their influence, attempt
to elect Mr. Littlefield over Mr. Parris, knowing,
as they did, that Mr. Parris had not served the
usual term of time? We think all will admit that
it was; and let it be remembered that the accom-
plishment of unjust ends, requires the use of un-
just means. But the fact that unjust means
were used to effect the nomination of Mr. Lit-
tlefield and to defeat Mr. Parris, who undoubtedly
is the choice of the democratic party, is not a
matter of mere inference. We have positive
proof that a well concerted system of manage-
ment and misrepresentation has been carried on
by the emissaries of Prince and Littlefield for the
last six months. Among other misstatements, a
false and slanderous statement has been circu-
lated by them, that Mr. Parris agreed with Mr. Lit-
tlefield, that he would not be considered a candi-
date at the approaching election, but that he
would use his influence for Mr. Littlefield. We
believe Mr. Parris has too much respect for him-
self and his constituents to assume a right to nomi-
nate a successor in office. This is a right which

yet belongs to the people—the only legitimate
source of all political power.

The opponents of Mr. Parris have spared no
pains for the last six months to impress on the
minds of the people the great importance of ap-
plying the principle of rotation in office—which
is a principle we all hold to, but, be do not be-
lieve in applying the principle in such a manner
as to turn out of office a good and faithful servant
before the usual and reasonable term of service
has expired, barely because another wishes to
take his place. We are aware that it has been
falsely represented to the people of this district,
that when our present Representative has served
out his present term of office, he will have serv-
ed as long as the former usage of the party ad-
mits. Now it cannot be possible but that the
authors of that statement knew better than to
state it as truth. They must have known that
when Mr. Parris' present term of office shall have
expired, he will have served during only one
Congress, and about a third part of another.—
They must have known that, for the last twenty-
five years, with one exception, no member of
Congress has represented us less than two whole
Congresses, and some have served three.

Again we have it in evidence that an attempt
was made by office seekers to cheat the party out
of the man of their choice, by getting up private
caucuses and electing delegates for Mr. Lit-
tlefield or Mr. Prince, in towns where Mr. Parris
had a large majority; and as an instance of this
kind of management, we will refer you to the
case of Newry and Carthage. We have not time
further to particularise on this branch of the sub-
ject, nor do we deem it necessary, for the facts
in relation to this matter stand unfurled before
the public.

We confidently believe that the Democracy
of this District will place the strongest marks of
disapprobation upon every species of fraud and
deception which has been resorted to, to effect
their unhallowed purposes, at the ballot box, on
the second Monday of September, and let those
designing office seekers and mercenary elec-
tioneers, who have spent the whole summer in
travelling the District to contaminate their
dark designs, be taught the important lesson,
that they cannot trifle with, or trample upon,
the free suffrages of the people of this Con-
gressional District with impunity. Thus much we
have felt it our duty to say in relation to the
course pursued by the Prince and Littlefield
faction, previous to the late District Con-
vention. We shall now show, as briefly as pos-
sible, that the same unjust spirit governed all
their actions on the day of that Convention.

It is in evidence that the delegates from Ham-
lin's Gore and Berlin were instructed to vote
for Mr. Parris at the Convention, and that they
voted contrary to those instructions at both bal-
lotings. For what consideration they betrayed
the will of their constituents, is yet unknown.
The town of Newry, also, it is proved, was de-
prived of being represented according to her
known wishes, in consequence of the Con-
vention's receiving a sham delegate, chosen by the
minority, and ejecting the one who was chosen
by a majority of all the votes in that town. It
has also been ascertained that the two delegates
from the town of Leeds were induced, by the
gross deception, and the most barefaced false-
hoods practised upon them by Mr. Littlefield's
friends in the Convention, to support Mr. Lit-
tlefield, and abandon Mr. Parris, contrary to
their own feelings and those of their town. In
addition to all this, we challenge contradiction
of the fact, that four other delegates, who were
instructed to vote for Mr. Parris, and who were
entitled to seats in the Convention, according to
Democratic usage, and who stood in the
same situation, as it regarded their right to vote,
as others who were allowed to vote, were ex-
cluded from seats in the Convention which de-
clared Mr. Littlefield to be the regularly nomi-
nated candidate for the next Congress!

With all these facts before us we cannot
avoid coming to the conclusion, that had the
two Delegates from the eastern section of the
District, together with the delegates from Ber-
lin and Hamlin's Gore, voted according to the
will of their constituents,—had the Delegate
from Newry, who would have represented the
will of that town, been received,—had the Con-
vention proceeded according to Democratic
usage, and admitted the four Delegates from
Plantation No. 5, Township Letter B, Holmes
Township, and Andover North Surplis, to say
nothing of the Lewiston case, Mr. Parris would
have been elected over both the other candi-
dates by a triumphant majority at the first ballot,
notwithstanding the wily efforts of a few de-
signing office seekers to defeat him.

We have now given you our reasons for not
adhering to the prima facie nomination of Mr.
Littlefield, and why we still consider Mr. Par-
ris as the man which the people wish to sup-
port. We believe it has ever been the wish of
the Democratic party of this Congressional
District to do strict justice to themselves and to
their servants who have been faithful and true
to their interests; and believing that the evi-
dence in this case is sufficiently clear to enable
them to arrive at a just conclusion, we cheer-
fully submit it to their hands.

WM. B. BENNETT,
for the Committee.

PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.—What a con-
sistent set of fellows the Federalists are! At one
moment they accuse the administration and its
friends of a design to reduce the wages of labor,
and give to the purse-proud employer, banker and
speculator, half or two thirds of the earnings of
unremitting personal toil; and in the next breath
they set up a dismal howl because the "loco-focos"
are rabid agrarians, and intend to seize upon
every man who is worth fifty or an hundred dol-
lars, slice up his estate, and divide it among those
who are blessed with abundance of nothing but
honest industry and a freeman's spirit. Is it not
too bad to accuse the Democracy of a design to
make the rich richer at the expense of labor,
and also of harboring the fell intent of making

the poor richer at the expense of the wealthy? Now
the Democrats cannot be guilty of more
than one of these horrible designs. How will you
have it, Whiggies? Are we the friends of ex-
clusive privileges and unequal rights, or are we
agrarians?—*Hartford (Conn.) Thistle.*

From the Correspondent of the Eastern Argus.

Who Pays? Who Pays?

NEW YORK, August 21, 1840.

Gents:—There has been much conversation
here, for the past weeks, about the Whigs re-
ceiving 'ESSENTIAL AID' FROM THEIR FRIENDS
IN ENGLAND, to help them along in the coming
political contests. Suspicion has been awaken-
ed to the subject, from the fact, that their ex-
penses were enormous, ten times the amount
ever before known. Active and brawling poli-
ticians, who were not worth a cent in the world,
had their pockets and purses stuffed with fat
rolls of money, and were ready for any project,
no matter what the expense might be. When
it was well known that very few, if any, sub-
scription papers had been handed round, as was
usual before an election, and if they were, that
those who have been in the habit of giving their
hundreds and even thousands of dollars, have
not now given as many cents, the very natural
enquiry arose, where does the money come
from? The quarter from whence it came was
guessed at; but what was then mere suspi-
cion, is now PROVED beyond the possibility of
a doubt. The late arrivals here from England,
have brought several letters from Americans, to
persons in this city, asserting the fact that Agents
of the British Whig party abroad, are active in
raising money by subscription and donation from
the Whigs here, during this fall's contest. One
letter speaking of it says, 'the thing is freely
spoken of in certain circles, as being an excel-
lent stock jobbing movement; and have no kind
of doubt but hundreds of thousands of dollars
will go to America to help the election of Gen.
Harrison.' Other letters speak of it in similar
terms, extracts from which you may have seen
in the E. Post and New Era. Aside from this,
it is believed, (perhaps the fact is not capable
of proof,) that an agent of the Whig party, Mr.
—, left in the Great Western with much more
gratifying results of the elections thus far, than
the true state of the case would warrant, to in-
duce the English to give more freely with an
imaginary certainty that Harrison would be
elected; when their object would be accom-
plished. It is sad to think that a party can be
so base and corrupt; but their souls are all
centered in dollars and cents. Steeped to the
eyes in speculation, they will almost sell them-
selves and the liberties of the country to that
nation which will pay best and advance their
speculative interest most. It being a case of
dollars and cents with them and their British
friends. Let us look and see if there is any
thing surprising in these movements. In the
first place, the English, (in fact manufacturers
of all nations) are benefited, whenever specu-
lation is raging in this country, and prices of
everything rise unaturally high. When ex-
cessively high prices are brought about tempo-
rally by speculation, we become the market of
the world.

Prices being higher than anywhere else, we
can of course ship nothing abroad; and tho'
we may have, for instance, twice as much flour
as we can consume, we cannot send a barrel
out of the country, for all markets are lower
than ours. But, on the contrary, flour will
actually pour in upon us, as in 1838, when we
had more than enough and of spare, because it
can be brought here and sold at our prices at
an immense profit. Therefore, fair and steady
prices, which the measures of the Administration
will surely effect, are directly opposed to
the interests of all foreign countries, and particu-
larly to the English Manufacturer—so, of
course their feelings and their money are en-
slaved to the Whig Speculative Party.—
But, this grand source from which the Whigs
draw their hordes of money, is from the Eng-
lish Bankers, Brokers and Stock jobbers. We
all know that there are owned in Europe about
200 millions of dollars of American stocks, good,
bad and indifferent, the holders of which be-
lieve that a great deal of it is not worth a mill.
We know that when Mr. Webster, Mr. Duer,
&c. were in England last season, Chancellor
Baring of the great House of Barings, Brothers,
the largest owners of American Stocks, consult-
ed Mr. Webster and his said paid him \$5,000,
for giving his opinion on the probable security
of their Stocks. No doubt now remains that
the plan was then concocted, of the GEN-
ERAL GOVERNMENT ASSUMING THE DEBTS OF
STATE; for immediately on his return, papers
in different sections of the country in his inter-
est, the Courier and Enquirer for instance, in
this city, come out in favor of the project. It
was advocated in Congress, by Webster, Clay
&c. and now is boldly put forward as a leading
measure, in the Whig Address lately published
in the State of Maryland. This, then, is to be
the policy of the Whigs, that the General Gov-
ernment shall assume and agree to pay all the
debts of the States, for the benefit of wild and
reckless speculators and foreign stock-holders.
And being thus endorsed or secured by the
General Government, the 200 millions owned
in Europe, immediately become worth par or
upwards, thereby saving to their British subjects
and American stock jobbers and speculators, 20
or 30 or perhaps 50 millions of dollars. Who
doubts, then, that to secure Harrison and the
Whig party in power, British gold will be free-
ly sent to America?

As I said before, 'tis a matter of dollars and
cents with them, and if by sending a million of
dollars to the British Whigs here, to corrupt
and buy up the people and votes, they can save
twenty or thirty millions, they certainly will look

upon it as good investment. But let us see
how this assumption is going to effect the States
which are out of debt, or nearly so. How will
they like this Whig plan of paying the debts of
States that are up to the eyes in debt for the
benefit of foreign speculation and British Lords?
The State of

Maryland owes about	\$10,000,000, has 8 Rep's, must pay	\$9,275,360
Mississippi owes about	12,000,000, has 2 Rep's, must pay	2,313,810
Pennsylvania owes about	50,000,000, has 23 Rep's, must pay	32,453,760
Indiana owes about	8,000,000, has 7 Rep's, must pay	8,115,910
	\$80,000,000	\$52,278,900

And most of the South and South Western
States in proportion. If assumed by the Gov-
ernment, it must all be apportioned among the
States, according to their representation in Con-
gress. The following States are out of debt, or
nearly so, but their proportion will be as fol-
lows,

Vermont has 5 Rep's, and must pay	\$5,797,100
Maine, has 8 Rep's, and must pay	9,275,360
Conn. has 6 Rep's, and must pay	6,256,520
N. H. has 5 Rep's, and must pay	5,797,100
	\$27,826,080

This shows that the four States owing nothing,
will have to pay about one half of the debt of
other States which owe 80,000,000; while
those four owing the whole eight millions, will
have to pay but 52,000,000 of dollars.

Twenty-seven or eight millions of dollars for
four States to pay, for the benefit of British
Whig speculators and English stock gamblers
and lordly fund managers, is, I think, asking
a little too much! But this is by far the best
light the subject can be placed in; or I should
say, better by far than the reality. All the
States in the union owe about \$400,000,000 of
dollars—divide this sum among the 243 Rep-
resentatives in Congress and it will place upon
each about 1 1/2 millions, or on the State of
Vermont with 5 Representatives \$7,500,000;
on the State of Maine, with 8 Representatives,
twelve millions of dollars; New Hampshire
with 5 Representatives, seven millions five
hundred thousand, &c. &c.; while Mississippi,
receiving more than any other State in propo-
tion to her population, (twelve millions) would
have her debt reduced to three millions of
dollars. Such will be the result, if Harrison
Whiggery and speculators succeed in the com-
ing Elections. We are to be bought with Bri-
tish gold, to support British measures, for the
benefit of British subjects!

Respectfully yours,
G. W. T.

From the Bargar Democrat. TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In a few weeks our
State election will be held, and let the question
come home to each one of us, are we making
suitable preparations for the struggle which will
decide the political character of our State Ad-
ministration for the next year, and vindicate the
attitude Maine will occupy at the Presidential
election in November. It will be the TIME MOST
IMPORTANT ELECTION THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE
IN THIS STATE FOR TEN YEARS, and its con-
sequences will be first for good or for evil for ten
years to come. Do we all realize how much
there is at stake? A Governor, Representatives
to Congress, and a Legislature which will elect
a United States Senator, and make a new Ap-
portionment, are to be chosen, involving much of
weal or woe to us as a party and a State. Be-
sides, this year the last great battle which will
occur for a series of years between the two great
parties of the country is to be fought, and WON
by us if the democracy go into it with their
usual energy and conduct it with their accus-
tomed zeal and intrepidity. To be guilty of in-
fidelity to our cause now, or to be REMISS IN
DUTY would RENDER UNAVAILING ALL PAST
SERVICE and permit the MONEY POWER
to triumph at the moment when it might be
crushed forever. Our federal opponents risk
EVERY THING upon this year's contest;
with them it is victory, or political death and
the dissolution of the whig party. If the Fed-
eral party, the Banks and the Money Power,
now triumph over the people, all the past glori-
ous democratic victories will be rendered nug-
atory; on the other hand if the people again con-
quer the desperate and infatuated FEDERAL
COALITION they will preserve their freedom
and their rights and will not be obliged to go in-
to another hard fight for a series of years; it
will be a CROWNING TRIUMPH, THE LAST OF A
SUCCESSION OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

Fellow Democrats—our federal opponents
will DIE GAME. They are desperate and
reckless, as well as UNPRINCIPLED, and will storm
earth and heaven for POLITICAL POWER,
and to escape their doom! We understand their
unprincipled policy, FINANCIALS they do not
profess to have, and we know that their great
engine is the MONEY POWER. The num-
erical majority which we have long had they
want and will have if strategy, terrorism, bribery
and compulsory measures will accomplish the
object. They not only attempt to DIVIDE in
order to CONQUER us, but lie, cheat and
steal our name for the same purpose. Political-
ly, there is no honor, no honesty, no fairness in
them. They are emphatically what they pro-
fess to be, UNPRINCIPLED. Such oppo-
nents we must meet, and in order to meet them
PROPERLY, and to dispose of them EF-
FECTUALLY, we must gird on our armor
furnish our weapons, make up our minds to
contest every inch of ground with all our
strength, and GO TO WORK UNITEDLY
AND SYSTEMATICALLY.

Fellow Democrats—while civil liberty is in
danger, while our cause is in peril, while Fed-
eralism under a thousand garbs threatens to
overwhelm Democracy, while that "infernal
machine," the Money power, is engendering
CORRUPTION and "INFLECTING SUF-

